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SUMMARIES OF PERIODICALS AND PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Under this heading it is intended to give, in future, the contents of all the principal archæological reviews, as nearly up to date as possible; and also reports of the sittings of archæological societies. In the present number the latter part of the programme has been omitted for want of space, on account of the unexpected fulness of the department of NEWS. Among the societies to be reported may be mentioned—1, the *Archäologische Gesellschaft* of Berlin; 2, the *Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres*, and 3, the *Société des Antiquaires de France*, of Paris; 4, the *Istituto Tedesco di Corrispondenza Archeologica*, 5, the *Società dei Cultori di Archeologia Cristiana*, and 6, the *Società di Archeologia Pontificia*, of Rome; 7, the *Royal Archæological Society*, 8, the *Society of Antiquaries*, and 9, the *Society of Biblical Archæology*, etc., of London.

GAZETTE ARCHÉOLOGIQUE.—Receuil de monuments pour servir à la connaissance et à l'histoire de l'Art dans l'Antiquité et le Moyen Age. Publié par J. de Witté et R. de Lasteyrie. 1884. 9^e Année.

No. 1.—O. RAYET, *Theseus and the Minotaur; the flight of Dædalus, painting on a skyphos found in Greece*. The first subject is represented in greater detail than usual, and the second is unique and rests on a conjecture of M. Rayet.—R. MOWAT, *Bronze bust of Mercury surrounded by the divinities of the Capitol*. These are Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva. The superior position assigned to Mercury connects this work with Gaul.—GAETANO FILANGIERI, *Colossal bronze head of a horse in the Museum of Naples*. The question raised is whether this fine work belongs to Antiquity or to the Renaissance. It is here shown to be by Donatello.—GEORGES DURAND, *The Portal of the Church of Pompière (Vosges)*.

No. 2.—E. MOLINIER, *Two ivory tablets of the Museum of the Louvre*. Of these interesting and little-known tablets, one represents two scenes from the life of David, the other scenes relating to ecclesiastical ordination.—G. MARMIER, *The routes of the Amanus*. Showing the relative age of the ancient roads across the mountain range.—P. BERGER, *Steles found at Hadrumetum*. One of these, with the representation of a female Phœnician divinity whose

lower half is in the form of a column, is of remarkable interest.—R. DE LASTEYRIE, *Inedited Miniatures of the Hortus Deliciarum* (XIIth century). Reproduced from the plates of Count de Bastard, made some time before the destruction by fire in 1870.

No. 3.—G. PERROT, *Bronze Statuette from Kommagene*.—R. DE LASTEYRIE, *Bronze bust of Mercury*. This is similar to the one published by M. Mowat in No. 1.—P. BERGER, *Steles found at Hadrumetum* (continued from No. 2). Two of these have symbolical representations of triads—SALOMON REINACH, *Two archaic heads at the Museum of Constantinople*. One of which came from Cyprus, the other being probably, a production of early Ionian art.—L. COURAJOD, *A sculpture in wood, painted and gilt, of the first half of the XIIth century*. The writer takes this occasion to complain, justly, of the absurd prejudice, still very prevalent, against Mediæval French sculpture.—E. MÜNTZ, *The Statue of Pope Urban V at the Museum of Avignon*. The writer gives at the same time information on a number of artists at Avignon under Urban V.

No. 4.—A. HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE, *Leaf of a consular Diptych preserved in the Museum of the Louvre*. This work can be traced back to the collections Trivulzi and Settala of Milan. According to the writer, one side, with the half-figure of the consul, belongs to the VIth century, while the relief on the back was an addition of the XVth.—L. COURAJOD, *A sculpture in wood, &c.* Continuation of the article in No. 3, with especial reference to the æsthetic value of this representation of the crucifixion.—CHARLES DE LINAS, *Ancient gourd of enameled bronze*. This specimen, which the writer attributes to the IIId century A. D., is made by him the occasion for a study on the history of the art of enameling.

No. 5.—L. DELISLE, *The Sacramentarium of Autun*. This interesting illuminated MS. was executed during the middle of the IXth century, and is quite similar to the Bible of Charles the Bald, given to him by Count Vivien.—L. HEUZEY, *The Stele of the Vultures, a study of Chaldæan archæology*. Of all the works of primitive Chaldæan art discovered by M. de Sarzec, these fragments are the most interesting. They are unique both in style and subject, and seem to represent different scenes after a warlike engagement, especially funeral rites.—E. BABELON, *A bronze Victory of the de Janzé collection at the Cabinet des Médailles*. This is attributed to the IIId century.—A. HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE, *Notes on the Consular diptychs of Limoges*. Supplement to M. de V's article in No. 4.

REVUE ARCHÉOLOGIQUE.—Publiée sous la direction de MM. Alex. Bertrând et G. Perrot. Troisième série. 2^e année. 1884.

January.—EUGÈNE MÜNTZ, *Notes on the Christian Mosaics of Italy*. This article, which forms part of an interesting series published in the *Revue* since the year 1874, treats of the Triclinium of the Lateran (Rome) ornamented with a mosaic by Pope Leo III.—DR VERCONTRE, *On the Roman Ceramics of Sousse*. Many interesting fragments of artistic pottery have been found in the ruins of this city, the ancient Hadrumetum.—G. BAPST, *White-smith work in Antiquity (continuation)*.—E. LE BLANT, *News from Rome*. This letter gives an account of some of the finds brought to light by the excavations in the Forum on the site of the Atrium Vestæ.

February.—E. REVILLOUT, *The Silver Standard in Egypt*. This is a successful attempt to establish the value and derivation of the components of the Egyptian monetary system.—C. DIEHL, *Discovery at Rome of the House of the Vestals*. It includes the inscriptions of four cippi which supported statues raised in honor of certain Vestals.—LEBÈGUE, *The Inopus*.—G. BAPST, *White-smith work in Antiquity (continuation)*.—AL. BERTRAND, *Bronze belt-plate from the Gallic Cemetery of Watsch (Carniola)*. Study on the *amentum* and *cateia*, arms special to Gallic tribes, the forms of which are here given with certainty for the first time.—L. HEUZEY, *A new King of Tello*. M. H. reads his name Louh-kha-ghi-na.—E. LE BLANT, *News from Rome*.

March.—R. DE LA BLANCHÈRE, *Bas-relief of the Tomb of a sail-maker (Terracina)*.—M. DELOCHE, *Study on some seals and rings of the Merovingian epoch*.—G. BAPST, *White-smith work in Antiquity (continuation)*.—P. CH. ROBERT, *The medallists of the Renaissance, by M. Aloiss Heiss, critical analysis of the III. and IV. fasciculi*. The III. is occupied by monographs of the medallists of Ferrara, the IV. by those of Leo Battista Alberti and Matteo de Pasti.—H. D'ARBOIS DE JUBAINVILLE, *Origin of the Jurisdiction of the Druids and the Filé*.

April.—P. BERGER, *Letter to Mr. Al. Bertrand on a new form of the Carthaginian Triad*. An interesting study of certain steles found in Africa, with series of Triads.—B. AUBÉ, *A supplement to the Acta Sincera of Ruinart*. The inedited acts of Nestor, bishop of Pamphylia, martyr on February 28, 250 A. D. A newly-discovered Greek text compared with the Latin acts of later origin.—G. BAPST, *White-smith work in Antiquity (continuation)*.

May and June.—E. RENAN, *The Mosaic of Hamman-Lif*. New remarks.—G. BAPST, *White-smith work in Antiquity (continuation)*.—B.

HAUSSOULLIER, *Note on the formation of the complementary characters of the Greek alphabet from a memoir of M. Clermont Ganneau.* These letters are $\Gamma \Phi \chi \Psi \Omega$. The conclusions are 1) that the Greeks followed the principle of contiguity, and 2) that almost all the complementary signs reproduce the archaic forms of the Phœnician types.—E. MÜNTZ, *The ancient monuments of Rome at the period of the Renaissance.* New researches. To the many publications of the writer on this period he here adds an interesting collection of documents dating from 1424 to 1548.—G. BAPST, *The boss of Anvers and the helmet of Amfreville.*—BAYET, *Notes on the byzantine painter Manuel Panselinos and on the Guide of Painting of the monk Dionysios.* The writer, on the faith of documents communicated by Mr. Pappadopoulos Kerameus, places Panselinos in the XVIth century and Dionysios in the XVIIIth.—S. REINACH, *Chronique of the East: excavations and discoveries.* In this communication M. Reinach gives the text of the "Règlement sur les Antiquités," by which the Turkish Government henceforth forbids the export of all works of art and makes excavations and researches on the territory of the Ottoman Empire of extreme difficulty.—ED. FLOUEST, *Excavations at Armentières (Aisne).*

ARCHÄOLOGISCHE ZEITUNG.—Herausgegeben vom Archäologischen Institut der Deutschen Reichs. Redacteur: Dr. Max Fränkel. 1884.

No. 1.—1. P. WOLTERS, *Eros and Psyche.* Discussion on the union of these two figures in art. The earliest example known is a bronze relief from Epirus (pl. I), dating from the beginning of the III. century, in which both figures are winged. In the best examples Eros and Psyche are wingless, as they seem to have been in the archetype, an original work of the IV. century.—2. R. ENGELMANN, *Three bronzes.* These are 1) a figure of a youth (Brit. Mus.) of proportions akin to the style of Lysippos, 2) a sea-god surrounded by nymphs, relief of the round lid of a box from Macedonia (Brit. Mus.), and 3) a marine, Medusa with sea-calves instead of serpents in her hair (Edinb. Mus.).—3. F. KOEPP, *Herakles and Alkyoneus.* On thirteen Greek vases of the V. century, both black-figured and red, the giant Alkyoneus, whom Herakles attacks, is depicted as sleeping. There is no corresponding literary tradition, but this must derive from the popular story.—4. C. ROBERT, *The Eastern Metopæ of the Parthenon.* The writer classifies as follows these fourteen much-damaged metopæ, to which the Gigantomachia of Pergamon has drawn renewed attention. In several he coincides with Michaelis (M.) and Petersen (P.) I. Hermes (P.),

II. Dionysos (M. P.), III. Ares (M.), IV. Hera (M.), V. Nike on chariot (P.) of Zeus, VI. Zeus, VII. Chariot of Athena, VIII. Athena, IX. Herakles, X. Iolaos on chariot of Herakles, XI. Apollon (P.), XII. Artemis (M. P.), XIII. Poseidon, XIV. Amphitrite.—5. O. ROSSBACH, *The thirteenth Southern Metope of the Parthenon*. It is here taken to have represented two fleeing women, the last group of the Centaur series I.—XIII., as the similar group of XXI. marked the end of a corresponding series XXI.—XXXII.

No. 2.—1. G. KÖRTE, *Etruscan Crater from Cære*. The two scenes on this crater are unusual: the principal subject is the judgment of Apollon and Marsyas by Zeus in the presence of a number of other gods.—2. A. CONZE, *Gold Jewelry from Asia-Minor*. The objects described, consisting of a diadem, six square plates with heads, portions of a necklace, a pair of earrings and a ring, were found in the Gulf of Elaia.—3. G. LOESCHCKE, *TPAHEZAI*. Remarks on a passage in Cicero concerning Demetrios of Phaleron's laws on sepulture. By comparing this text with the monuments the writer finds that Cicero mistranslates *TPAHEZAI* by *mensæ* instead of *tabulæ* (slabs) and that Demetrius in reality only prescribed for monuments the ancient form in the place of later innovations.—4. A. FURTWÄNGLER, *Archaic Jewelry*. The same facts demonstrated by the writer from other forms of sculpture, are now brought out from specimens of early gold-work. He shows the gradual development from simple geometric ornamentation first to conventional groups of men and animals and then to regular mythological subjects. The specimens are from Corinth, Athens, Kameiros, Melos, Delos and from Etruria.—5. K. K. MÜLLER, *Fragment of a relief with scenes from the IINAE of Kebes*. From the XVI. century drawing of a relief similar to the *tabulæ iliacæ* the writer shows that it was the carrying out of a scene described by Kebes, the entrance into the circle of life.—6. C. ROBERT, Remarks on the above article.—7. K. LANGE, *On the Parthenos*. Lange disputes Schreiber's assumption that the value of the replicas of the Parthenos is proportionate to their size.—8. Remarks by H. BLÜMNER, on *the monoknemos of Apelles*, by C. ROBERT and by M. FRAENKEL, on *the Cock on funeral slabs*.

MITTHEILUNGEN DES DEUTSCHEN INSTITUTES IN ATHEN.

No. 1, 1884. N. KOEHLER, *An Illustration to Theognis* (Plate I). A discussion of a red-figured vase-painting, representing a bearded man, crowned with leaves, reclining upon a couch and holding in his left hand the tablets of a writer, while a hare licks his right hand hanging down. The verses Theogn. 1365–1366 issue as it were from the lips of

the figure.—D. KOROLKOW, *Inscriptions from Akraiphia* (with an appendix).—H. G. LOLLING, *Inscriptions from the Cities on the Coast of the Hellespont and of the Propontis* (Kyzikos Poimananon).—R. KOLDEWEY, *The Bath of Alexandria Troas*. A very interesting and scholarly sketch of an important ruin which has been known heretofore, owing to the incompleteness of former researches, as the Gymnasium. Mr. Koldewey writes with the authority of his experience and admirable work with the American Expedition to Assos. His plan of the Baths and his structural sketches, given in two plates, are clear and valuable.—N. KOEHLER, *Inscription of Glaukon*. Glaukon, the brother of Chrenonides, took refuge with him at the Court of Alexandria after the unhappy ending of the war against Antigonos Gonatas. This inscription records him as Agonothete. The stone is the second Attic inscription found in which the Olympieia are mentioned.—L. VON SYBEL, "Ἐπιτομή λύτρα, *Fragment of a Relief in Athens*.—H. G. LOLLING, *Inscriptions from the Cities of the Coast of Hellespontes and the Propontis* (Zeleia, Parion, Lampsakos, Perkote, Troas, Thracian Coast, Chersones).—N. KOEHLER, *Praxiteles the Elder*. Dr. Koehler gives his reasons for rejecting the common doctrine that the grandfather of the great Praxiteles emigrated to Athens from Paros, and discusses the value of the inscription of Eleusis, referred to by Pausanias (I., 2-4).—E. FABRICIUS, *Inscriptions from Lesbos* (with an appendix). The inscription is a fragment of the official announcement of the bestowal of freedom upon Mytilene by Rome.—*Miscellanies*.: C. WACHSMUTH, *On the Inscription of Affia Regilla*.—D. KOROLKOW, *Inscription in Thebes*.

No. 2.—H. C. LOLLING, *Notes from Thessaly. I. Ormenion and Aisonia*. Near the ruins of Pagasai, not far from the site which Col. Leake identified with Aisonia, are traces of another ancient settlement, which is plausibly identified with the Ὀρμένιον of the Homeric catalogue. The pottery from both sites exhibits a very ancient style of ornamentation not identical with the Mykenian varieties.—N. KOEHLER, *Attic popular decree of the sixth century*.—M. OHNEFALSCH-RICHTER, *Notes from Cyprus. III. Sanctuary of Apollon at Voni*. The writer has described, in a report to the German Institute, some typical specimens of the limestone statues brought to light in great numbers on the site of a small temple, one mile from the ruins of Χότραι. They represent gods, priests and attendants in the usual variety of ordinary Cyprian workmanship.—F. HULTSCH, *Objections to W. Dörpfeld's "Contributions to ancient Metrology"*. In this paper the writer, who is the great authority for the old-school metrological system, defends it against the novel system championed by Dörpfeld.—N. KOEHLER, *Prehistoric objects from the Grecian Islands*.—E. FABRICIUS, *Antiquities from the island of Samos*.

This and following papers is the result of a recent expedition to Samos: of great interest is the thorough investigation made of the reservoir and of the great tunnel visited by Herodotus.—W. DÖRPFELD, *Answer to Fr. Hullsch's Objections to the Contributions to Metrology*.

BULLETTINO DELLA COMMISSIONE ARCHEOLOGICA COMUNALE DI ROMA.—Anno XII, serie seconda, 1884.

1. January to March. R. LANCIANI, *Additions to the VI. volume of the Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, (continued from Anno XI, p. 213). —C. L. VISCONTI and R. LANCIANI, *The bust of Anakreon found in the gardens of Cæsar*. The excavations on this site resulted in the discovery of a basilica in part probably contemporary with Cæsar and ascribed to *Fors Fortuna*. The most interesting object discovered was a bust of Anakreon with his name inscribed *ΑΝΑΚΡΕΩΝ ΑΥΡΙΚΟΣ*. This is probably a II. century copy of a Greek original. A comparison is drawn with the famous sitting statue of the Villa Borghese, the conjectural attribution of which to Anakreon is amply confirmed by the newly-found bust.

2. April to June. R. LANCIANI, *Additions to the VI. volume of the Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, (see prec. No.) A number of important discoveries and excavations recently made are noticed here, some of which have great topographical value. On the wall of an uncovered chamber was the painted inscription *APOLONIVS THYANEVS* which encircled a medallion containing originally the portrait of the philosopher. The nymphæum had two apses and was decorated with marble statuettes of excellent workmanship.—G. GATTI, *Ancient inscribed weights of the Capitoline Museum*. —L. CANTARELLI, *The family and the Cursus honorum of the Emperor Didius Julianus*, with an appendix by C. L. VISCONTI. M. Didius Severus Julianus belonged to the Milanese *gens Didia* on his father's side, and to the *gens Salvia* on his mother's. The writer gives an exhaustive account of his short career. Visconti adds some remarks on a portrait bust of this Emperor.